

EXPLANATION

AREA FOR WHICH GROUND-WATER BASIC-DATA INVENTORY IS IN PROGRESS—As of July 1979

AREA FOR WHICH A REPORT IS IN PREPARATION As of July 1979

AREA FOR WHICH A REPORT HAS BEEN RELEASED

- AREA BOUNDARY

- WATER-PROVINCE BOUNDARY

STATUS OF GROUND-WATER INVENTORY

#### AREAS AND ABBREVIATIONS

LSP = Lower San Pedro basin

ARA = Aravaipa Valley AVR # Avra Valley basin BIC = Big Chino Valley BIS = Big Sandy Valley

BWM = Bill Williams BLM = Black Mesa BRB = Black River basin BOD = Bodaway Mesa BUT = Butler Valley CDI = Canyon Diablo

COP = Coconino Plateau CHI = Colorado River, Hoover Dam to Imperial Dam CON = Concho DOU = Douglas basin

DUN = Duncan basin GIL = Gila Bend basin GRD = Gila River drainage from Painted Rock Dam to Texas Hill

AGF = Agua Fria basin

ALT = Altar Valley

CHV = Chevelon

CHN = Chinle

GSK = Gila River from head of San Carlos Reservoir to Kelvin GTD = Gila River from Texas

Hill to Dome GWA = Grand Wash HAR = Harquahala Plains HAS = Hassayampa basin HOL = Holbrook HOP = Hopi HOU = House Rock

HUA = Hualapai Valley

 $KAI^{-} = Kaibito$ KAN = KanabLIC = Little Chino Valley

LHA = Lower Hassayampa

LSC = Lower Santa Cruz

LVR = Lower Verde River MMU = McMullen Valley MNV = Monument Valley N-C = New River-Cave Creek

PSC = Peach Spring Canyon PRZ = Puerco-Zuni RAN = Ranegras Plain

SAC = Sacramento Valley SAF = Safford basin SRV = Salt River Valley

SBV = San Bernardino Valley SFP = San Francisco Peaks SFR = San Francisco River basin SSI = San Simon basin

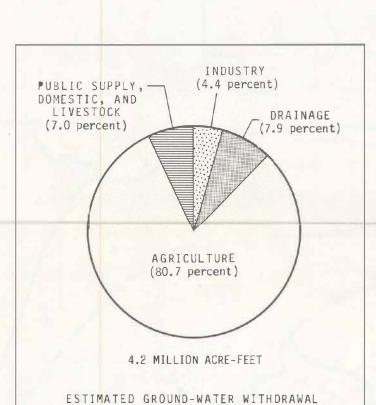
SSW = San Simon Wash SHV = Shivwits SNO = Snowflake STJ = St. Johns TON = Tonto basin TUB = Tuba City

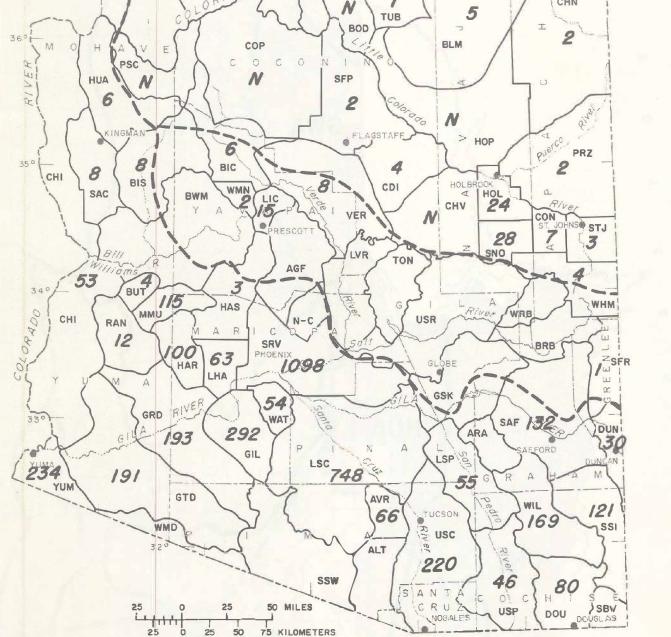
USR = Upper Salt River basin USP = Upper San Pedro basin USC = Upper Santa Cruz basin

VER = Upper Verde River VRG = Virgin River WAT = Waterman Wash WMD = Western Mexican drainage WHM = White Mountains

WRB = White River basin WIL = Willcox basin WMN = Williamson Valley

YUM = Yuma





EXPLANATION

PUMPAGE OF 500 ACRE-FEET OR LESS

ESTIMATED GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE, IN THOUSANDS OF ACRE-FEET

AREA BOUNDARY

GWA

WATER-PROVINCE BOUNDARY

NOTE: In areas where no data are shown, the pumpage is mostly from domestic and stock wells, and the amount is unknown. The total pumpage in these areas is estimated to be about 15,000 acre-feet for 1978 (see table).

ESTIMATED GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE IN ARIZONA DURING 1978

#### ESTIMATED ANNUAL GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE, IN THOUSANDS OF ACRE-FEET, IN ARIZONA, BY AREA [NUMBERS ROUNDED TO NEAREST THOUSAND ACRE-FEET. AREA: AVR, SEE MAPS FOR LOCATION]

IN ARIZONA IN 1978

MMU MNV PSC PKZ KAN SAC SAF SKV SFP SFR SSI SHV SNU STJ TUB USP USC VEK VRG WAT WHM WIL WMN YUM YEAR AVE BIG BIS BLM BOD BUT CD1 CHV CHN CUP CHI CUN DUU DUN GIL GRD GTD GWA HAR HAS HUL HUP HOU HUA KAI KAN LIC LHA LSP LSC 1915 ------- -- --100 213A --215A --94 48 84 164 182 210 193 1016F 1007F

TOTAL 5641 449 86 276 -8 228 168 -8 108 -8 425 298 2597 835 5728 2575 4549 -8 5071 EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

N: PUMPAGE OF 500 ACRE-FEET OR LESS.

A: WITHDRAWAL MOSTLY FOR DRAINAGE PURPOSES. PUMPAGE FOR THESE AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1974. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1974-78 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1974 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."

PUMPAGE FOR LHA AREA WAS INCLUDED IN SRV AREA PRIOR TO 1973. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1973-78 ONLY. PUMPAGE FOR USP AND LSP AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1966. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1966-78 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE

36 938 -8 -8 61 -8 68 472 519C 6750 40631 2072 -B -8 98 376 81 3998 76218 128 16 2235 -8 1308 138 48 5300 7986 298 278 1384 158 6006 58 5275E 2402H 175106 FOTAL YIIM AREA INCLUDES SOUTH GILA VALLEY, YUMA MESA, AND YUMA VALLEY. BEGINNING IN 1947 IN YUMA VALLEY, IN 1961 IN SOUTH GILA

G: PUMPAGE FOR BIS, HAS, AND SFR AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1978. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1978 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."

H: "OTHERS" INCLUDES: AGUA FRIA BASIN, ALTAR VALLEY, ARAVAIPA VALLEY, BILL WILLIAMS, BLACK RIVER BASIN, GILA RIVER FROM HEAD OF SAN CARLOS RESERVOIR TO KELVIN, LOWER VERDE VALLEY, NEW RIVER-CAVE CREEK, SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY, SAN SIMON WASH, TONTO BASIN, UPPER SALT RIVER BASIN, WESTERN MEXICAN DRAINAGE, AND WHITE RIVER BASIN. PUMPAGE IN THESE AREAS IS MOSTLY FROM DOMESTIC AND STOCK WELLS, AND THE AMOUNT IS UNKNOWN. TOTAL ANNUAL PUMPAGE FOR THESE AREAS IS ESTIMATED;

In arid and semiarid regions such as Arizona, the availability of adequate water supplies has an effect on the type and extent of economic development. The nature and extent of the ground-water reservoirs must be known for proper management of this valuable resource. Since 1939, the U.S. Geological Survey has conducted a program of ground-water studies in cooperation with the State of Arizona, which is represented by the Arizona Water Commission. The program includes the collection and analysis of the geologic and hydrologic data necessary to evaluate the ground-water resources of the State. The basic data collected, the results of areal studies, and research findings are presented mainly in publications of the U.S. Geological Survey, but some appear in technical journals and other publications. (See section entitled "Recent Publications Prepared by Personnel of the U.S. Geological Survey in Arizona.")

In spring 1974 the U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Arizona Water Commission, revised the system of collecting ground-water data in Arizona. Under the revised system, several selected areas (see map showing status of ground-water inventory) are studied in detail each year. The types of data collected include information on wells drilled since previous inventories, water-level measurements, pumpage data, and chemical quality-of-water data. The data collected for an area are entered into computer storage, and computer printouts are available to the public. In areas where sufficient data are available the computer printouts consist of three parts: (1) spring and well information, including construction and production data; (2) chemical analyses of ground water; and (3) water-level measurements for the period of record. The data are analyzed, and the results are presented in a series of maps. Typically, the maps show depth to water; change in water levels; altitude of the water table; and quality-of-water data, such as specific conductance, dissolved solids, and fluoride.

# Reporting of Data

For readers who prefer to use metric units rather than inch-pound units, the conversion factors for the terms used in this report are listed below:

To obtain metric unit Multiply inch-pound unit 25.4 inch (in.) millimeter (mm) 0.3048 foot (ft) meter (m) gallon per minute (gal/min) 0.06309 liter per second (L/s) 0.001233 cubic hectometer (hm³) acre-foot (acre-ft)

# Availability and Use of Water

In Arizona the availability of adequate and potable water supplies has as great an influence on the location of cities and cropland as any other factor. Agriculture is dependent almost entirely on irrigation because rainfall is inadequate for raising crops. Some surface water is available in a few areas, but the amount is not sufficient to meet the continually increasing demand. For many years, nearly two-thirds of Arizona's water supply has been withdrawn from the ground-water reservoirs; the principal use of the ground water is for the irrigation of crops, although municipal and industrial uses are increasing steadily.

The map on sheet 2 shows potential well production, depth to water in selected wells in spring 1979, and change in water levels in selected wells from 1974 to 1979. The map showing estimated ground-water pumpage gives the amount of water pumped in 1978; the annual and accumulated pumpage since the beginning of record are shown in the table. In 1978 the withdrawal of ground water was about 4.2 million acre-ft, most of which was consumptively used. The amount of ground water withdrawn in 1978 decreased more than 1.2 million acre-ft from the amount withdrawn in 1977 and is the smallest amount withdrawn since the mid-1950's, except in 1966. Nearly all the decrease was in the amount of ground water used for irrigation in the Basin and Range lowlands province. Possible causes for this decrease are discussed in the section entitled "Basin and Range Lowlands Province." Slightly more than 3.4 million acre-ft of ground water was used for the irrigation of crops in 1978; the rest was for public supply, industrial, domestic, and livestock uses, and some ground water was pumped for drainage of waterlogged lands. Through 1978, slightly more than 175 million acre-ft of ground water had been withdrawn from the ground-water reservoirs in Arizona. In addition to the ground water pumped, about 2.9 million acre-ft of surface water was diverted for use in the State in 1978; about 2.2 million acre-ft of the water was consumptively used, and the rest was returned to the Colorado River. Thus, the total water use was about 6.4 million acre-ft in 1978. The use of ground water and the effects of this use on the ground-water reservoirs in each of the three water provinces (see map showing water provinces, sheet 2) are discussed separately in the following sections.

Basin and Range lowlands province. -- The Basin and Range lowlands province is the most highly developed of the three water provinces. Although the province covers only about

45 percent of the State, it contains more than 90 percent of the cultivated land and more than 80 percent of the population. The major ground-water reservoirs are mainly sedimentary deposits in the central parts of the basins, but small supplies of water can be obtained locally from the crystalline and consolidated sedimentary rocks in the mountains that bound the basins. In 1978 about 4.1 million acre-ft of water was withdrawn in the province, of which nearly 3.4 million acre-ft was used for the irrigation of crops. Through 1978, slightly more than 171 million acre-ft of ground water has been withdrawn from the ground-water reservoirs in this province. The amount of ground water withdrawn in 1978 is about 1.2 million acre-ft less than the revised amount withdrawn in 1977; nearly all the decrease was in the amount of ground

water used for irrigation. In the southeastern and south-central parts of the province, precipitation averaged nearly 2 in. above the long-term average for January through March, and slightly aboveaverage precipitation continued through June. From July through September, precipitation was slightly below average, but from October through December precipitation was nearly 2 in. above the long-term average. (See U.S. Environmental Data Service, 1978, Climatological data—annual summary—Arizona: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, v. 82, no. 13, 17 p.) The above-average precipitation from January through March increased the soil moisture at least into April in many places and eliminated the necessity for preplanting irrigation, a practice followed by most farmers. In areas where some surface water is used for irrigation, less ground water was pumped because more surface water was available from reservoir storage; for example, in the Salt River Valley nearly 928,000 acre-It of surface water was diverted at Granite Reef Dam in 1978, which is about 150,000 acre-ft more than the amount diverted in 1977. In the lower Santa Cruz area nearly 265,000 acre-ft of surface water was diverted for use in the San Carlos Project area, which is about 200,000 acre-ft more than the amount diverted in 1977. The Salt River Valley and the lower Santa Cruz area are the largest agricultural areas in the State; the amount of ground water withdrawn for agricultural use in the Salt River Valley and the lower Santa Cruz area decreased nearly 613,000 and 291,000

In addition to the above-average precipitation and the resultant increase in surface-water supplies, several new techniques to conserve energy and irrigation water are being put into practice. Efficient and careful irrigation practices are resulting in more acreage being irrigated with less water, and economically marginal crops that require large amounts of water are being withdrawn from cultivation. In many areas farmers have increased the acreage planted in cotton but are using less water. Earlier harvesting of the cotton and the cessation of irrigation as early as August result in less water being used (I. J. Shields, Maricopa County Extension Director, oral commun., 1979). In some areas the land is being leveled using lasergulded landscrapers, which results in nearly table-smooth land that requires less water for saturation (J. W. Little, Pinal County Agricultural Extension Agent, oral commun., 1979). The use of the method is becoming more widespread, and as more land is leveled the amount of waler used is expected to decrease.

acre-ft, respectively, between 1977 and 1978.

In most agricultural areas in the Basin and Range lowlands province, water levels generally have been declining for many years; in some areas the rate of decline has decreased in the past few years owing to small decreases in the amount of ground water pumped. In places in the southeastern and south-central parts of the province, water levels measured in spring 1979 were somewhat higher than those measured in spring 1978, which reflects a decrease in pumpage in 1978 and above-average precipitation for October through December. In mid-December, record floods along the Gila River upstream from San Carlos Reservoir and excessive runoff into the nearly full reservoirs on the Salt and Verde Rivers necessitated the release of large amounts of water into the Salt River. Along the Gila River in Safford basin, the average change in water level in 24 wells was +6.4 ft from spring 1978 to spring 1979; in the Salt River Valley the average change in water level in 75 wells was +7.0 ft. Significant average water-level rises also occurred in Avra Valley (+10.1 ft), lower San Pedro basin (+8.6 ft), and lower Santa Cruz basin (+3.3 ft). Smaller water-level rises occurred in other areas, but water levels continued to decline in some areas.

Central highlands province. -- The Central highlands province is the smallest of the three water provinces. In this province ground water is obtained from thick sedimentary deposits in a few areas, from thin sedimentary deposits along stream channels, and locally from fractured crystalline and consolidated sedimentary rocks that are the dominant rock types in the province. Only a few thousand acres of land is under cultivation, and the amount of ground water withdrawn is small—about 32,000 acre-ft in 1978. The small amount of ground water withdrawn has not resulted in notable water-level declines, except in parts of Chino Valley where a decline of a few feet per year has been measured in the artesian aquifer.

Plateau uplands province. -- In the Plateau uplands province, ground-water development is small compared with that in the Basin and Range lowlands province, but it is somewhat greater than that in the Central highlands province. Most of the ground water is pumped from layered sandstone that stores ground water under both confined and unconfined conditions and from thin deposits of sediment along the major streams. The use of ground water is limited largely to scattered farms and homesites, industrial and utility sites, and a few population centers, such as Flagstaff, Holbrook, and the White Mountains recreational areas. In 1978 about 84,000 acre-ft of ground water was withdrawn in the province. For the most part, no pattern of rise or decline in water levels is discernible.

# Recent Publications Prepared by Personnel of the U.S. Geological Survey in Arizona

The following reports on the water resources and geology of Arizona were published or released to the open file from July 1, 1978, through June 30, 1979. Anderson, T. W., and White, N. D., 1979, Statistical summaries of Arizona streamflow data: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations 79-5, 416 p.

Bentley, C. B., 1979, Geohydrologic reconnaissance of Lake Mead National Recreation Area—Hoover Dam to Mount Davis, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-690, 37 p.

1979, Geohydrologic reconnaissance of Lake Mead National Recreation Area—Mount Davis to Davis Dam, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-691, 34 p. 1979, Geohydrologic reconnaissance of Lake Mead National Recreation Area-Opal Mountain to Davis Dam, Nevada: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-692,

Farrar, C. D., 1979, Map showing ground-water conditions in the Kaibito and Tuba City areas, Coconino and Navajo Counties, Arizona—1978: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations 79-58, map.

Konieczki, A. D., and English, C. S., 1979, Maps showing ground-water conditions in the lower Santa Cruz area, Pinal, Pima, and Maricopa Counties, Arizona—1977: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations 79-56, maps. Laney, R. L., 1979, Geohydrologic reconnaissance of Lake Mead National Recreation

Area—Hoover Dam to Temple Bar, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-689, 42 p. 1979, Geohydrologic reconnaissance of Lake Mead National Recreation Area—Temple Bar to Grand Wash Cliffs, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-688,

1979, Summary appraisal of the potential water resources in and near tract 01-113, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nevada: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-698, 6 p.

Levings, G. W., and Farrar, C. D., 1979, Maps showing ground-water conditions in the Kanab area, Coconino and Mohave Counties, Arizona—1976: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-1070, maps. 1979, Map showing ground-water conditions in the Virgin River, Grand Wash, and

Shivwits areas, Mohave County, Arizona—1976: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations 79-57, map. Littin, G. R., 1979, Maps showing ground-water conditions in the New River-Cave Creek area,

Maricopa and Yavapai Counties, Arizona—1977: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-1068, maps. Loeltz, O. J., and Leake, S. A., 1979, Relation between proposed developments of water

resources and seepage from the All-American Canal, eastern Imperial Valley, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-744, 83 p. Mann, L. J., 1979, Water budget and mathematical model of the Coconino aquifer, southern Navajo County, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-348, 58 p.

Roeske, R. H., 1978, Methods for estimating the magnitude and frequency of floods in Arizona: Arizona Department of Transportation Report ADOT-RS-15(121), 82 p. Roeske, R. H., Cooley, M. E., and Aldridge, B. N., 1978, Floods of September 1970 in

Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2052, 135 p. Schumann, H. H., 1978, Satellite snow-cover observations in Arizona, in Fall technical meeting of the American Society of Photogrammetry, 1978 Proceedings, Albuquerque, New Mexico: p. 480-489.

U.S. Geological Survey, 1978, Annual summary of ground-water conditions in Arizona, spring 1977 to spring 1978: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations 78-144,

Water-Data Report AZ-77-1, 550 p. Wilson, R. P., 1979, Availability of ground water on Federal land near the Ak-Chin Indian Reservation, Arizona—a reconnaissance study: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-1165, 36 p.

1978, Water resources data for Arizona, water year 1977: U.S. Geological Survey

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